The People's Korea

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Seoul Fires Tens of Thousands of Machinegun Bullets near DMZ

Pyongyang Nov. 1 accused south Korean troops of firing "tens of thousands of large-calibre machinegun bullets" at its positions across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as a U.S. spy plane SR-71 and two F-5A fighter bombers violated DPRK's airspace recently.

The official Korean Central News Agency, in a broadcast monitored here said "the grave provocation" started from "16 hours 35 minutes to 18 hours 30 minutes on Oct. 31" when south Korean soldiers opened a machinegun barrage at DPRK posts "southeast of Kamsubong in the central sector of the DMZ".

The incident is the latest in a current series of military provocation against the DPRK.

SR-71

In the wake of the Aug. 26 incident, photo-taking SR-71s violated the DPRK's airspace 12 times. Two spy plane violations of the DPRK air were committed on Oct. 26, the KCNA reported on Oct. 27.

It said the flying spy plane flew "deep into the sky" above the DPRK's territorial waters off Kosong on the east coast for two minutes from 11:19 a.m. The plane then violated the airspace above Kangryong Peninsula on the west coast for another two minutes, this time from 11:38 a.m.

The plane, the KCNA said, committed espionage acts, but did not elaborate.

F-5A

The KCNA reported on Oct. 30 that two F-5A fighter-bombers infiltrated deep into the sky above Kimhwa, Kangwon Province, in the northern half of the DPRK at around 13 hours 50 minutes on Oct. 29 to "perpetrate a grave hostile act."

F-5As are believed to be used by the south Korean air force. All the south Korean armed forces are under the operational control of the American command.

The ceaselessly escalating military provocations by Washington and Seoul are stiffening the attitude of Pyongyang.

In the Oct. 30 comment on the F-5A incident, the KCNA said ".....if they (the U.S. and south Korea) persist in military provocations against our people in disregard of our repeated warnings, they will have to pay a due price."

The wording "they will have to pay a due price" was the first mention in recent months.

The further stiffening of the attitude was noted in the Nov. 1 KCNA comment. The comment, severely criticizing the firing incident, said "They should know that if they continued to act reckless in the future, bereft of reason, we would have to react with a proper countermeasure."

All the statements so far fell short of referring to the countermeasures the DPRK taken.

LSWY 7th Congress Closed;

DPRK Chief Executive Calls upon World Youth to Defend Peace & Security

President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Oct. 24 attended a soiree of youth and students to celebrate the 7th Congress of LSWY held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK chief executive President Kim Il Sung told on Oct. 24 that "the progressive youth of the world" should "unite firmly and take concerted action" in the struggle to "check and frustrate the war moves of the imperialists and defend world peace and security."

The DPRK President was addressing the 4-day 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held in Pyongyang.

With possible international implications, the chief executive called upon the young people to take over the revolutionary cause generation by generation.

In what diplomatic observer turmed a message to the young people of the world, DPRK top leader stressed the importance for young people to play a key role in revolution and construction in each country.

Speaking in the closing session of the Oct. 20–24 youth meeting, President Kim Il Sung stressed that the Korean youth should prepare themselves as "revolutionaries of a Juche type," and act as the "future masters of Korea."

In order to attain national independence and to build a new society, the chief executive said "the world progressive youth should always support and help closely with each other."

Presidential Greetings to Greece & Poland

DPRK President Kim Il Sung described the victory of Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement in the recent parliamentary elections as "an opening of a historic occasion for the achievement of progress and prosperity".

The Pyongyang's chief executive also wished newly-elected First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party in his work for "overcoming temporary difficulties."

These remarks were made in his messages of greetings sent to Andreas Papandreou, new Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece on Oct. 22 and to Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party on Oct. 20.

The messages read in full:

Greece

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece.

The victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in recent parliamentary elections and your assumption of office as Prime Minister are a victory of the Greek toiling masses and democratic forces and an opening of a historic occasion for the achievement of progress and prosperity of Greece.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our party and your movement and between the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and great success in your responsible work for the sovereignty of the country and its democratic development.

Poland

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you upon your election as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to wish you success in your responsible work for overcoming temporary difficulties created in the country and stabilizing the people's livelihood.

Anti-Chon Demonstration in Koryo Univ.

Nearly 300 students staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration on Oct. 29 on the campus of Koryo University in downtown Seoul.

Reports reaching here from Seoul said that about 300 Koryo boys, on the afternoon of the day, during a one hour protest, chanted slogans demanding the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

The students scattering many handbills, violently clashed with riot police. In the melee 8 students were arrested.

The demonstration was a follow-up of the Oct. 23 demonstration staged by about 1,000 steel-pipe wielding students of Seoul National University who called for anti-Chon activities between Oct. 26 and Oct. 31, the second anniversary of the assassination of the strongman Pak Jung Hi.

It was the eighth anti-Chon student action since the new second-school term which started in September.

In Sogwang Univ.

South Korea's Minister of Education Lee Gyu Ho recognized on Oct. 27 that there was an anti-"government" student demonstration on the campus of private Sogwang University in downtown Seoul.

In his testimony before the Education and Public Affairs Committee of National Assembly, Lee said that "a student protest action occurred on the campus of

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U.S. State Dept. Claims "Excesses" of Paratroops Provoked Kwangju Uprising

The U.S. Department of State had formed a conclusion that "the introduction of airborne special forces units into Kwangju was one of factors" which transformed students demonstrations into a large-scale popular demonstration.

It was referring to the last May Kwangju incident which left over 2,000 persons dead.

At the hearings before the Subcommittee on the Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of House of Representatives held on June 25 and Aug. 28, last year, Armacost, Deputy Assistant Secretary (Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs) of State Department said: ". . . . I think it is fair to say that the introduction of airborne special forces units into Kwangju was one of factors which transformed admittedly large-scale demonstrations into what could be described at the

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'Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs To Revolutionary Cause of Juche'

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Juche" at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on October 24.

Follows the full text of the speech (Subtitles are ours... Ed.):

Dear comrade delegates of the youth,
Respected foreign youth delegates,

The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held focussing the great expectations and interest of the entire people and youth of our country is conducting its work successfully amid the high political enthusiasm of you comrade delegates and the warm wishes of friends throughout the world.

This congress of the LSWYK is an event of great significance in the life of all our young men and women and other people. The congress will demonstrate the unbreakable militancy of the youth closely knitted around our Party and develop the Korean youth movement onto a new higher stage, and will forcefully rouse the masses of young people in the struggle for the implementation of the grandiose programme of socialist construction advanced by our Party at its Sixth Congress.

I am much satisfied that this congress is doing its work smoothly and achieving good successes, and would like to offer my warm congratulations to you all delegates and all the youth across the nation.

Present here are many delegates from foreign youth and student organizations and young anti-imperialist fighters who have come from various countries of the world to congratulate our youth congress. This constitutes great support and encouragement to our people's just revolutionary cause and a manifestation of a deep feeling of friendship towards the Korean youth.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, I would like to extend warm welcome to you delegates of youth and student organizations and friends, who have come to this country from different countries, bringing a feeling of amity to our people and youth.

Dependable New Generation Trained

Comrades,

The Korean youth movement has followed a proud road of struggle along with the history of the communist movement in our country, and it has a glorious revolutionary tradition.

The Korean youth have waged a tireless struggle for national independence and liberation and their own freedom and rights for a long time. During the dark period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the young communists and vanguards of Korea formed a revolutionary youth organization and roused the broad sections of youth to the anti-Japanese struggle through education. Taking up arms, they joined the ranks of anti-Japanese fighters and fought courageously. In the process of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for national liberation, the communist youth movement started and advanced, and the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement was created in the flames of this grim struggle.

Continuing the brilliant tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution, the Korean youth movement has since liberation advanced proudly under the correct leadership of our Party.

United firmly in a single youth organization, the youth of all social sections in our country carried out creditably the momentous missions assigned to them at every stage of the revolution. In the difficult struggle for building a new Korea after liberation, in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War deciding the destiny of the country and in the solemn struggle for postwar reconstruction and socialist construction, our reliable young men and women displayed all their youthful ardour and valour and rendered immortal services which will go down in the history of our country.

All resplendent victories and successes scored by our people in the revolution and construction are associated with the heroic struggle and praiseworthy efforts of millions of our young men and women, and the grand monumental structures of the era of the Workers' Party erected in various parts of the country symbolize the undying feats of our youth who have worked with all devotion for the Party and the revolution. For the great services and brilliant feats they have performed for the country and the people, our young people enjoy a deep trust and love of the entire people.

In the gigantic struggle to transform nature and society, the young people have undergone revolutionary training and grown to be dependable masters of a new society.

Today our youth are in an excellent ideological and spiritual state. They have been imbued with the Juche idea, and all of them think and act on the Party's idea and intention anywhere anytime. With boundless revolutionary ardour and firm confidence in the future, our young people are now vigorously struggling for national reunification and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism and are stoutly carrying forward the revolution as heirs to this cause. Our Party and our people regard it as their great pleasure and pride to have such excellent young people.

We can say with confidence that we have splendidly trained a dependable new generation who are to carry forward the future of the country and the revolution on their shoulders. The existence of the young people who are infinitely loyal to the Party and the revolution is a sure guarantee for the ultimate victory of our revolution, and it promises the bright future of our country.

Tasks as Successors

Juche: Sole Guiding Ideology

Comrades,

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward the magnificent programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea is a sacred struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the Juche idea.

The revolutionary cause of Juche is a historic cause that must be carried to completion through generations.

Our revolution has, indeed, made a leaping development over a period of more than half a century since the young communists of Korea began to hew the path of the Korean revolution, raising high the banner of the Juche idea. But our revolutionary cause is not accomplished and we have not yet achieved the reunification of the country and complete victory of socialism.

Precisely on the youth of our age devolves the lofty task of inheriting and completing from generation to generation the revolutionary cause of Juche which was paved by the young Korean communists and which has developed through an arduous struggle of our people.

Carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche and bringing it to completion through successive generations is the supreme revolutionary task confronting the youth of our time and an honourable mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The young people are heirs to our revolutionary cause and the masters of the future. Upon them depend the prospects of our revolution and the future of the Korean nation. Only when the youth are stoutly fostered as reliable successors to the revolution, can the revolutionary cause of Juche be consummated with credit down through generations.

They should excellently discharge their noble missions to the country and people by fully preparing themselves as revolutionaries of a Juche type, deeply conscious that they are heirs to the revolutionary cause of Juche and the future masters of Korea.

They should arm themselves firmly with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary world outlook the youth of our era fighting for independence should infallibly possess and the sole guiding ideology they should steadfastly uphold in their struggle to carry forward and accomplish the Juche cause.

Young men and women should intensify their study of the Juche idea and digest it completely and should think and act as required by this idea anywhere anytime. They should espouse this idea unboundedly and defend it staunchly and fight devotedly for its overall triumph.

Be Faithful to Party

The youth should uphold the Party's leadership and be infinitely faithful to the Party.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is, in essence, the revolutionary cause of their Party. In our country the revolutionary cause of Juche has traversed along a proud road resplendent with victories and glories under the leadership of our Party, and this cause can be consummated only under its leadership in the future.

Apart from our Party's leadership, there can be no victory for the Juche cause, nor the strengthening and development of the youth movement nor the hope-filled future of the youth. Young men and women must have loyalty to the Party as a revolutionary faith and uphold its leadership and must firmly defend the Party politically and ideologically, at the cost of their lives in any storm or stress.

Never Forget Bitter Past

The youth must splendidly carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Our Party's are the revolutionary traditions of Juche. The struggle to carry forward our Party's revolutionary traditions is a struggle to staunchly defend the Juche idea and carry it through to the end: it is a struggle to strongly defend and constantly expand and develop the revolutionary achievements made by our Party. Only when these traditions are carried forward splendidly, can the revolutionary cause of Juche be taken over through generations until its completion.

In our country today revolutionary generations are changing. This reality keenly demands that the youth be armed firmly with our Party's revolutionary traditions. They have not experienced exploitation or oppression, nor have they undergone revolutionary trials. The education in the revolutionary traditions is necessary to anybody, and it is all the more necessary to the rising generation who have not experienced revolutionary ordeals.

The youth should deeply study our Party's revolutionary traditions so that they will clearly grasp the historical roots of our Party and revolution and will learn actively from the revolutionary pioneers their high fidelity to the Party and the revolution, their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, revolutionary work methods and popular work style. Under the revolutionary slogan "Produce, Study and Live Like the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!", the youth should strive to fully embody our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions in all spheres of social life.

Young men and women should have a high degree of revolutionary spirit and work and live in a militant way.

We are living in an age of revolution, an age of struggle. In our country a fierce struggle is going on uninterruptedly against the enemies of the revolution in many spheres of social life. The present revolutionary situation demands that the youth heighten their class awareness and work and live in a revolutionary way.

They must remember the bitter past of our people and must have unbounded hatred for imperialism and the exploitative system and resolutely fight on against the class enemies.

The Korean youth like to make revolution and struggle. This is one of their praiseworthy traits of character. The youth should repudiate indolence and slackness, should always be highly revolutionary, and ceaselessly make radical improvements and progress in all areas of the revolution and construction.

Strengthen LSWY

The LSWY is a political reserve force of our Party and a school for mass political education rearing successors to the Juche cause.

It is in the LSWY that the young men and women undergo revolutionary education and training and grow up to be members of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. If it is to fulfil its honourable duty of giving political and ideological training to the youth and preparing them for membership in the Workers' Party of Korea, the league should build up its organizations and enhance their functions and role in every way.

To strengthen the organizational life in the league is an important guarantee for fostering the youth to be true communist revolutionaries and for developing their political integrity. League organizations should regularize the organizational life in the league, giving effective guidance in their members' organizational life.

Feeling greatly honoured and proud as reserves of the Party, all members of the league should conscientiously participate in its organizational life. They should think much of their organizations, have a high regard for them, love them, rely on them in their activities, and carry out their decisions and assignments without fail.

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It is an important duty of the league to unite the masses of the youth firmly around the Party. Educating and uniting the broad sections of young people rock-firm around the Party, the league should ensure that they resolutely defend and carry out Party line and policy and force ahead vigorously along the path shown by the Party for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Be Pace Setters in Socialist Construction

It is an important revolutionary task of the young people today to take an active part in the building of socialism.

In the past period our people and youth have done a great deal of work and made enormous progress in socialist construction. Thanks to their high revolutionary ardour and vigorous efforts, our socialist system has been consolidated further and the strength of the socialist independent national economy has increased beyond measure. Our country has become a land of bliss where all our people fully enjoy freedom and happiness.

Today we have still brighter vistas and glorious fighting tasks before us. We should dynamically advance to model the whole society on the Juche idea and attain the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction, under the magnificent programme of building socialism put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It is a great honour and pride for the young people to play the role of vanguard and shock brigade in socialist construction.

The young people full of vivacity and fervent creative zeal constitute the main force on the labour front of building a new society. The Party believes in the inexhaustible power and creative talents of the youth and expects a great deal from them.

All our young men and women should actively participate in the sacred struggle to build a rich and prosperous new society and create a beautiful future of the country. They should give full play to their youthful energy and wisdom in this worthwhile struggle.

The youth should take an active part in socialist economic construction and perform brilliant feats of labour.

They should love labour, take delight in working, observe work discipline voluntarily, participate sincerely in joint efforts and perform all their economic tasks with credit.

It is the greatest honour of the young people that they bear the brunt of difficult work and make a breakthrough in the advance. They should stand in the forefront of the struggle to hit the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction proposed by the Party. They should advance, braving the obstacles and difficulties in their way.

Vibrant sites of socialist construction are the arena for young people. They should zealously go to work at construction sites for the creation of monumental structures including power plants and sluice gates and the reclamation of tidelands under the far-sighted plan, and should work miracles and make innovations which will amaze the world.

In a powerful youth shock brigade movement, youth league organizations should directly undertake important new projects for socialist economic construction and play the role of shock brigade in grand socialist construction. In this way, the proud young people will stand on every difficult front of socialist construction, and in all places where our trustworthy youth are at work, monumental creations will be erected one after another, which will be the pride of the era of the Workers' Party.

Young people should play the role of vanguard in the technical revolution.

Our Party put forward the strategic task of economic construction for putting the national economy on a Juche, modern and scientific basis. This calls for further developing the science and technology of the country. Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy can be realized only when the national economy is made more independent, technical outfits are improved and the economy is placed on a new scientific basis as a whole by vigorously carrying on the technical revolution.

Only when the youth who are enterprising and sensitive to the new take the lead, can the technical revolution be carried out and the technical and cultural levels of the country as a whole be raised rapidly.

Young people should actively mechanize and automate production processes and create new standards and records constantly through a vigorous mass technical innovation drive. Young scientists and engineers should make an active contribution to making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based and free the working people from hard work as early as possible. To do so they should open up new scientific and technical fields and extensively introduce the latest achievements of science and technology.

The youth should make strenuous efforts to master modern science and technology. Our country will develop more rapidly and a radical turn will be brought about in socialist construction when all our young men and women gain the mastery of modern science and technology. The youth should study hard under the motto of "Let Us Study While Working and Work While Studying!", thus all of them acquiring more than one modern technique and becoming experts in their own line of technology.

The book is a silent teacher and a companion in life. Young people should carry books with them at all times and read and read various good books zealously.

Youth and children should launch a do-good-things movement to help in the economic life of the country. Fully aware of their being masters of the country, all our young people should conduct various economic activities including campaigns to plant trees and raise rabbits. They should take good care of the properties of the country and the people, keep towns and villages, schools and work places clean and build them up in a hygienic way.

Be Ready to Defend Homeland

Defending the socialist homeland is a sacred duty of the youth.

They should always be alert and ready to counter the aggressive machinations of the enemy and fully prepared ideologically to fight against the enemy courageously if he should attack us.

Young people in the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should conduct military and political training well to increase the combat readiness and fighting capacity of their units in every way and should firmly safeguard the defence lines of the country with high revolutionary vigilance.

All young men and women should study military science in earnest and do more physical training and sports, thereby preparing themselves better for labour and national defence. Young people should build socialism more splendidly while firmly defending the socialist homeland with arms in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other.

Unite All Korean Youth in N., S. Korea, Abroad

Reunifying the divided country is the most urgent task facing the youth and all people of Korea today.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists, the youth and people of our country have been suffering from national division for 36 years. All our youth today belong to the same generation; they were born and have grown in the divided homeland and have been living in the totally different realities of the north and the south from the moment of their birth.

The youths of all countries on the five continents visit one another and are promoting their friendship and cooperation. But the young people in north and south Korea who are of the same blood cannot meet each other and share their hopes and ambitions nor can they write to each other.

All the Korean youth and people should reunify the country at the earliest possible date by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the new national reunification proposal set out at the Sixth Congress of our Party. Thus they should put an end to the prolonged tragedy of national division.

All the youth of Korea must come out in the vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The youth and students of south Korea must demonstrate fully their heroic spirit in the forefront of the just, patriotic struggle to end the colonial military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and achieve social democracy there. All the Korean youth in north and south and abroad must unite firmly in a body under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of ideologies and systems, partisanship and political views, and strive to form a great national united front.

The south Korean youth and students and people are now fighting courageously even under extremely hard conditions, looking at the northern half of the Republic as their beacon of hope. The young men and women of the northern half of the Republic must do all in their power to support and encourage the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth and students and people, regarding it as their sacred, national duty.

All league members and other young people must always live in a strained and militant manner, without forgetting for a moment the youth and students and people of south Korea; they should step up socialist construction, in the same spirit as they are supporting their brothers fighting in the south.

World Progressive Youth Should Unite for Their Independence

Comrades and friends,

The younger generation living in an era of independence, an era of revolution, are the honourable and hopeful generation, indeed. It is none other than you, young men and women, who are entrusted with the honourable duty to carry forward the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The vigorous and courageous youth are a great revolutionary force of our time. The youth have an unflagging will and revolutionary spirit to fight for justice through thick and thin. Because of their excellent stamina, the youth are able to be and have become a great revolutionary force in the struggle for independence against imperialism.

The progressive youth of the world, highly conscious of their sacred mission to the times and mankind, have played admirably their role of shock brigade in the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle and in building a new society. The youth shed blood in the forefront of liberation struggle against imperialist oppressors and devoted all their knowledge and energies to the efforts to eradicate colonial aftermaths and build an independent and sovereign country. The lofty revolutionary gains of newly-emerging peoples bear witness to the youth's precious blood and immortal exploits in struggle.

The youth have always supported and helped closely with each other in the efforts to attain national independence and build a new society. The progressive youth of the world are united into a contingent and have grown to be a great revolutionary force in the joint struggle for independence against imperialism.

The youth are a fighting and advancing generation. The progressive youth of the world must fight even more vigorously to complete the anti-imperialist, independent cause, without resting content with their successes and yielding to difficulties.

The youth are vigorous and courageous. They should play the role of vanguard fighter in the struggle against imperialism. Young people can translate their lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence into reality and bring their beautiful idea of youth into blossom only through the fight against imperialism. Closing up their fighting ranks and firmly united under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the youth in the countries of the newly-emerging forces should fight on staunchly to sweep away all forms of colonialism and dominationism once and for all.

It is an honourable duty of the youth to strive devotedly to consolidate national independence and build a new, prosperous society. The young people with creative wisdom and strong physique should also lead the people in the struggle to build a new prosperous society. The younger generation should dedicate all their wisdom and energy to the solemn struggle for the beautiful future of their country and bravely surmount every obstacle and difficulty they encounter in the building of a new society.

The progressive youth of the world should strengthen their international unity and militant solidarity in order to fulfil their important mission in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the building of a new society.

Unity and cooperation in the revolutionary struggle is the source of unbreakable strength and the decisive guarantee of victory. Only by helping and supporting each other in firm unity, the progressive youth of the world can triumph in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, consolidate national independence and bring about social progress.

The progressive youth all over the world should unite firmly and take concerted action in the struggle to check and frustrate the war moves of the imperialists and defend world peace and security. In all places where the aggressive claws of U.S.-led imperialists, colonialists and racists are stretched out, the progressive youth should pool their strength to tear off their limbs and administer hard-hitting blows to them.

The progressive youth of the world should unite and work together also in the struggle to build a new society. Young people of the non-aligned and other newly-emerging countries should cooperate closely in economic and technological aspects, while at the same time supporting and uniting firmly with each other in a political aspect. If the newly-emerging countries support each other in the building of a new society and cooperate economically and technologically, they will be able to construct independent, sovereign states, powerful and prosperous, without help from great powers.

Strengthening the ties of friendship between youth organizations of various countries is a major guarantee for advancing the world youth movement. They should conduct brisk mutual visits and interchanges, exchange valuable experience of the youth movement and develop friendly and cooperative relations among them. This will be effective in deepening mutual understanding and strengthening solidarity between the progressive youth in different continents and regions of the world and in continuously strengthening and developing the world youth movement onto a new higher stage.

The Korean youth movement is part of the world youth movement, and it develops in close combination with the latter.

The Korean youth have so far striven to increase international solidarity with the youth of various countries and had active support and encouragement from the world's youth in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression from south Korea and independent reunification of the country.

Allow me to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the progressive youth of various countries for having extended strong support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean youth will do all they can to strengthen their militant friendship and solidarity with the progressive youth of different countries and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the joint struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Comrades,

Under the Party's leadership, the Korean youth, upholding the banner of the Juche idea, have followed the proud revolutionary road shining with victories and glories and scored immortal achievements for the country and the people.

The LSWY and youth of Korea have a bright future before them, and the prospect of our youth movement is unboundedly promising.

The entire membership of the league and young men and women should stoutly fight on for the consummation of the revolutionary cause of Juche, like a revolutionary generation, like the reserve of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Only victories and glories await the Korean youth who, under the wise leadership of our Party, gallantly advance towards a brilliant future firmly convinced in the justness of their cause.

I am sure that all the league members and other youth will firmly unite around the Party Central Committee under the banner of the Juche idea and admirably fulfil their honourable responsibilities in the struggle to model the whole of society on the Juche idea and win national reunification and the ultimate victory of our revolution.

S. Korea in the 1980's: Economy in Trouble

By Maud & David Easter

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a report prepared by Maud & David Easter, staff persons for Committee for New Korea Policy in New York.

Current Economic Problems

Workers, students and other activists in south Korea are growing increasingly militant in their thinking, not only because of Kwangju, but also because of the disastrous consequences of the economic path taken by Park Chung Hee and now Chun Doo Hwan.

The economy has faced rough sledding the past few years. In 1980, the GNP actually dropped 5.7%. The US Embassy in Seoul, which perenially gives the most optimistic possible interpretation of south Korean economic statistics, said in a February report that "There appears to be no firm sign yet that the recession is coming to an end." The report warned that the government is "pinning its hopes on a revival of interest in Korean exports, but there has been no firm sign that a revival of the extent needed here is in the cards."

Both businesses and ordinary citizens have been staggering under soaring inflation. Observers in Seoul are convinced that government statistics considerably underestimate the rate of inflation, but even the official figures for 1980 show that wholesale prices rose 44% and consumer prices were up 33%. An examination of the most basic food prices in 1980 indicates the burden may be considerably heavier: rice up 49%, barley 100%; soybeans 89%; garlic 36.7%; port 144%.

A worker can cope with inflation if wages increase a commensurate amount, but for several years workers have claimed their incomes were not keeping pace with rising prices. Last year it was official. The Bank of Korea reported that average real wages (adjusted for inflation) dropped by 4%. They admitted that in some sectors real wage cuts were even more severe. For example, 11.2% in the banking and insurance industries and 19.3% in construction. When one considers that these figures only cover large companies more likely to afford wage increase, and that the calculations undoubtedly use an understated inflation rate, the cut in wages looks drastic. Americans feel hard pressed as our standard of living shrinks. Imagine the feelings of south Korean families who are already living at a subsistence level.

Two other problems deserve mention. First, in 1980 south Korea had a disastrous rice harvest. Some reports say the harvest was nearly 50% lower than normal. The February US Embassy report estimated that the catastrophic harvest would force food imports amounting to $1 billion more than planned. The poor crop was blamed on an unusually cool and wet summer. However, there have been a series of bad harvests. The country is falling further and further behind its goal of food self-sufficiency. Overall grain self-sufficiency has fallen from 94.7% in 1966 to 72.6% in 1978, 59.9% in 1979 and 54.3% in 1980. Farm families cannot help questioning government agricultural policies.

Second, south Korea is the most heavily indebted country in Asia and the second biggest borrower among developing countries in the world. The country now owes over $25 billion and expects to borrow an additional $8.4 billion during 1981. South Korea will require unending loans from private US banks and international agencies, such as the World Bank and the IMF, to finance this debt. Seoul's dependency on loans makes it vulnerable to pressure from these institutions.

Why Is "ROK" Having Economic Problems?

The current recession has been greatly exacerbated by actions of the IMF. After Chun Doo Hwan's December 12, 1979 coup, economic planners were so worried about foreign business confidence that they turned to the IMF for a two-year $840 million loan even though they knew there would be stringent conditions. They hoped that foreign bankers and corporations, aware that the IMF was monitoring the economy, would increase their own investment.

The IMF is notorious among developing countries for the painful belt-tightening it requires before loans are given. In south Korea this pattern has been repeated. The IMF, in an effort to stem inflation, demanded that the government tighten credit, reducing money available from domestic banks for loans to business by 20%. In addition the IMF placed a limit on foreign loans. Partially as a result there has been a rash of bankruptcies by heavily indebted companies unable to get additional funds. Thousands of workers are now without jobs.

Workers were also hurt by three other IMF conditions, that the government take action to hold down wages; that the price of rice to consumers be raised and that utility rates be increased. As elsewhere, after IMF intervention, the poor have suffered the consequences.

To improve the competitiveness of south Korean exports, the IMF also demanded that south Korea devalue its currency. During 1980 the Won was devalued 35% relative to the dollar. This action did help exports to some degree, but had the overall effect of increasing inflation because it made all of south Korea's imports much more expensive. This in effect cancelled out the belt-tightening efforts.

One would think that south Korean economic planners would be fed up with the IMF's bad advice. But in February 1981, because of severe balance of payments problems, they returned to the IMF to renegotiate last year's loan, seeking a total of $706 million for 1981 alone. Clearly, south Korea was in desperate need of funds because the IMF made an exception and agreed to loan 225% of the country's yearly quota. The usual IMF pattern is to place stiffer conditions for higher loans. South Korean workers are facing a rough time ahead.

Another factor in recent economic troubles was Chun Doo Hwan's purge of 10% of south Korea's senior civil servants and 5,000 junior officials. In a country in which the government is so heavily involved in economic decisions, to have the bureaucracy decimated creates tremendous uncertainty. Decisions large and small are postponed during the chaos of upheaval.

Long-term Reasons

There are a number of serious long-term problems with the economic path the country has been following. Following advice from the United States and Western consultants from the World Bank, IMF and other international agencies, south Korea chose to follow an export-oriented model of development. The government used tax incentives and special loans to encourage manufacture of goods for sale overseas, rather than for the domestic market. Workers have spent their time producing not for Koreans, but for foreigners. 43.7% of the workers in the manufacturing sector of the economy make items for export.

90% of leather goods, 78% of textile, 56% of metal and 46% of electrical products are shipped overseas. This strategy makes the country vulnerable to the vagaries of the world market. As the economies of the US and other Western importers slowdown, protectionist barriers go up. Increasingly, south Korea is facing export quotas.

The country has been accustomed to an export growth rate in recent years of 30% or more. In 1980, exports increased only 16.3% and this did not keep pace with the country's 40% inflation. In real terms, exports are down drastically. It is going to be difficult to return to the high export growth of the past because of increasing international competition.

In plain language, south Korea's products have been sought after because they were cheap. Workers were paid so little to produce them. Over the last few years, due to inflation, companies have been forced to increase worker's salaries by 20-30% a year. As mentioned earlier, this has not been a real increase in worker's inflation-adjusted incomes, but just enough to allow them to survive. However, foreign corporations are now turning increasingly to Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and China where wages are even lower.

South Korea also has encouraged foreign companies to invest in the country offering them cheap wages, tax holidays, and subsidized infrastructure. The over-riding with this approach is that these companies are committed to their own profits and not the welfare of the Korean economy and people.

Recently, a growing list of Japanese companies (Japan has been south Korea's largest foreign investor) have pulled out of the country. Their reasons: the seven year period during which they were able to pay greatly reduced taxes is now up, and wages have increased.

The south Korean economy is faced with several other very serious difficulties. The country's attempt to build a high growth, export-oriented economy is energy intensive. South Korea, like Japan, must import all of its oil. When people say that south Korea can follow the same path toward industrialization as Japan, they overlook the fact that Japan's growth came at a time when oil was cheap. Now when oil is expensive, south Korea is hard pressed to pay its bills. Last year the country had to pay $5.6 billion for oil, a staggering increase over the previous year in which oil cost $3 billion. While wages have been a significant factor behind the rise in export costs, the increasing cost of oil and other imported raw materials has been and will continue to be even more important.

As mentioned earlier, the country also has serious agricultural difficulties. Last year's disastrous rice harvest was a result not only of poor weather but of a variety of government policies that have drastically weakened the country's agricultural potential.

Believing that more national income could be earned by urban industries based on cheap labor than by growing food, the government has encouraged flight from the countryside. From 1955 to 1977 rural-urban migration averaged 400,000 each year for a total of 10 million people. The rural population has dropped from 56.9 % of the population in 1962 to 33.8% of the population in 1977. Through the purchasing policies of the Agricultural Cooperatives the government has kept farmers to make an adequate income. Even farm acreage itself has declined, dropping 53,000 hectares between 1965 and 1978.

Recent visitors to south Korea report that this year's poor harvest, like that of the year before, results in part from the government's pressing farmers to plant inadequately tested "miracle" strains of rice which were not resistant to blight and pests.

The government has also encouraged extremely heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides. In 1978 it was reported that the country uses more chemicals per acre than any other country in the world. The government itself is beginning to admit that this is a problem. Recently Chung Jong Teck, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, said that "Farmers in recent years have been relying heavily on chemical fertilizers rather than manure, leading to a serious deterioration in soil fertility." He didn't add that the government-run Agricultural Cooperatives have forced farmers to buy more fertilizer than they need in order to support sales by fertilizer plants owned by American companies.

The south Korean economy is also burdened by heavy military expenditures. Because of continuing tensions on the peninsula, money which could be used for development goes for the continuing arms buildup. In 1980, 37% of the government's budget went for defense spending. A World Bank report issued in 1979 states that "In comparison with many developing countries, proportion of public expenditure committed to social development in Korea has been low. Another World Bank staff report prepared in the fall of 1980 says that "at present 80% of government revenues are channelled into military and administrative expenditures. Only 5% goes to social security."

When the economy worsens, the public has no government "safety net" to fall back on. This is creating an explosive situation for Chun Doo Hwan as people become increasingly economically desperate. South Korea is a country in which the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. The Korea Development Institute reports that the income gap between the rich and the poor widened between 1965 and 1967. Now as real incomes for most of the population are dropping, the gap between Chun's pledge to create a democratic welfare state and the harshness of reality is becoming clearly evident.

What Is Chun Doing to Cope with the Economic Problems?

During the 1970s, south Korea made ambitious plans and the government backed numerous projects to develop and expand heavy industry. It turns out that this was a mistake as many companies are now seriously overextended. Too many firms are competing for too small of a pie.

Chun Doo Hwan has responded by bowing to World Bank demands to restructure major south Korean industries. World Bank consultants argued that unless many competing companies were combined, they could not become profitable. The bank held up loans until south Korea agreed to move ahead.

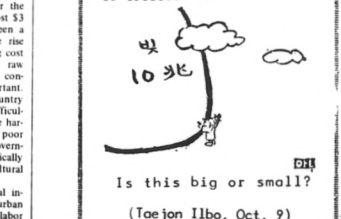
Chun and his economic ministers last fall ordered twenty-two companies in six major industries to merge to form stronger operations. Included were copper refiners; manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment; makers of electrical switching systems; marine diesel engine firms; auto makers, and power generation equipment manufacturers. All have proceeded with the General Motors, whose joint venture is a major south Korean car maker, refused to go along unless it could control production decisions in the new company.

Clearly the World Bank exercises considerable power in south Korea. These drastic actions may have strengthened some of the country's large conglomerates, but in the process Chun seems to have alienated other key business leaders. Chun has such a narrow base of support that he can't afford many defections.

The second way Chun Doo Hwan has moved to deal with economic problems has been to loosen existing restrictions on foreign investment. In September 1980, new policies were announced to encourage foreign ownership. Minimum investment levels were reduced; firms can now more easily hold 100% equity in Korean corporations; and it will be simpler to withdraw invested funds if a company desires.

This policy of ever-increasing dependence on foreign capital not only is no break with the past, but also runs the danger for Chun of angering those within the bureaucracy who are genuine nationalists.

(Continued on page 5)



American Reporter on Moonies

An American free-lance journalist in the person of Anthony Andrews contributed an article on the Unification Church to The People's Korea.

The American journalist says, "The movement has an arms factory in south Korea," and discloses that he saw church members training and marching with rifles.

He reveales that the Unification Church has recently gained a small foothold in Zaire by trying to build a medical center for the purpose of propagandizing Moon and that members in the East Coast contributed their efforts to win Reagan New York state.

Here is the article:

As a freelance journalist in Europe and America I have occasion to investigate unusual movements, but I think few as strange and mind twisting as the organization called the Unification Church started by a Korean named Sun Myung Moon in 1954 in south Korea.

Looking at this church on the surface one sees a new religion based on a strange mixture of Christianity, Confusionism and Korean traditionalism. The ideology of this movement is called the Divine Principle which originally was the ideas of a Mr. Kim who fused Confusionism with Christianity.

This Mr. Kim was the leader of a strange cult called the "Israel Monastery" in Pyongyang in the '40's of which Moon was a member.

Moon rationalized the ideas of Mr. Kim and added an analysis of history, then began his own religion now called the Unification Church.

Somewhere along the way Moon completely changed his goal from religious to economic although the religion is still used as a sort of shield for all the other activities and, of course, for the recruitment of new members.

In my own first-hand experience I have observed the activities of this movement in Europe, U.S.A., Korea and Japan.

After untangling all that I have seen and heard I can now reveal the true purpose of Sun Myung Moon.

Military Training

Deep down what Moon wants is to take over the Korean Peninsula starting with taking control of south Korea.

He also wants to encourage a conflict with communism which he calls "Satan" and according to his ideology "Satan must be crushed."

The movement has an arms factory in south Korea and when I visited one of Moon's headquarters there I saw people training and marching with rifles which tells me he means business.

Bank in the mid '70's Moon expanded the movement to Africa and South America hoping to catch some small country with his ideology and begin an "Ideal Nation."

This year the movement seems to have gained a small foothold in Zaire and is trying to build a hospital or medical aid center there, under the guise of humanitarian reasons but it's really just propaganda for Moon.

While most of the members try to work to build a better society they are hampered by Moon's economic desires. Inside their hearts the members are unhappy about this, they feel insecure and frustrated due to this change in Moon's direction and also due to the fact that their ideology is ultimately wrong and fatal.

The ideology of Moon is a sugar coated poison, rhetoric and idealism on the outside but megalomania on the inside.

His movement's connections with Tong Sung Park who was involved in the "Koreagate" scandal were denied at every turn, but had Park not been exposed he may well have become a friend of the Unification Church's Public Relations team who works in Washington, constantly trying to influence Senators and Congressmen for the benefit of the south Korean government.

The south Korean government has enjoyed the support of the Unification Church.

Members Campaign for Reagan's Election

Recently Time magazine (Oct. 26, 1981) quoted Mose Durst, president of the U.S. branch of the church, concerning the tax evasion charges as saying "Ronald Reagan said that he was going to get the Government off our backs; he didn't say that he was going to put it around our necks."

I want to say why should the president of America show such a personal interest in this strange movement? The reason is because Moon employed all the East Coast members to campaign for Reagan's election and contributed their efforts to win Reagan New York state.

The newspaper in New York started by Moon called "The News World" could afford to predict Reagan's victory the day before based on their own inside information and close ties with Reagan because of their campaign efforts to get him elected.

But like the Korean government Reagan was soon to realize the embarassment that connection would cause his administration and has allowed this recent indictment by the U.S. attorney to go through.

Funds Come from Japan

The majority of funds used to maintain the church's activities come from Japan, where most of the eight or nine thousand members are employed fundraising door to door selling a variety of items.

Their main business organ in Japan is the Shiawase Company in Shibuya-ku, Tokyo whose products range from Ilhwa *ginseng* tea, Christian Bernard jewelry, Korean mineral water and "Danjobi", cosmetics to large stone replicas of Japanese shrines and Ilshin marble wases.

The money raised from all these different items is often sent to Korea, because they cannot raise enough money in that country.

Marriage

One of the most important aspects of the Unification Church and intrinsic to their doctrine is marriage.

Members consider it a great honor to be matched by Moon himself, never having seen their partner before in many cases.

It's really the highlight of a members' career in the church, but this often turns to disappointment afterwards because it's all empty.

I never once saw a couple matched by Moon who were truly happy. The whole deal is psychological convincement. Nevertheless, it becomes another hook to hold people in the movement.

I spoke with some members who would have left the movement had it not been for their wives and children. I mention all this because Moon is going to conduct another one of these mass marriage ceremonies which brought worldwide news coverage the last time in 1975 when Moon married twelve hundred couples.

The date of this next mass wedding has not yet been revealed by church officials, but is expected to be at the end of November in Seoul.

Around ten thousands couples are expected to be involved in this upcoming ceremony.

For Moon it is a chance to show off, a chance to demonstrate his power over young people.

His inferiority complex demands superior attention. That this little man has shaken the great powerful West is all he wants to say.

He is a patriot out of control, and will not be satisfied till the West bows to Korea.

On November 25, Moon will preside over his annual science conference in Seoul.

There is much speculation as to the future of this organization, but I can say that due to its economic greed it will surely decline.

Moon purchased a German machine tool factory in order to gain legal entry into that country and has set up his residence there.

Also the International One World Crusade which is the international arm of the church, was moved from Britain to Germany after losing a massive court case against the Daily Mail, and paying half a million pounds in costs to the court, caused a major setback to their activities in Britain. This in itself is an indication of Moon's decline.

S. Korean Economy

(From Page 4)

If the economy continues to sag, Chun will have lost one more group of supporters.

One example of these relaxed regulations: south Korea is now considering allowing establishment of one joint venture commercial bank. American banks are eager to be the joint venture partner since it would allow avenues of profit not available through their existing branch banks.

The Bank of America now seems to have the inside track. In February this year Alden W. Clausen, President of Bank of America, was in Seoul for negotiations. Clausen also happens to be the replacement-designate for Robert McNamara as head of the World Bank. Working to gain advantage for Bank of America, he hinted at favor from his future role. "I think there are many opportunities for the World Bank to invest in long-term projects in your country," he said. Clausen, who met with Chun Doo Hwan and other top government officials, was quoted as saying, "I am very encouraged and pleased that President Reagan invited President Chun for the first official visit of a foreign head of state to visit the United States." He may have been thinking about his own bank's profits when he told Korean reporters, "You're a good example for other Third World countries who should model their economy after the success story of Korea."

The third way Chun is attempting to deal with the economic crisis is to push down harshly on workers. The government is attempting to hold wage increases to only 10-15% in 1981, in the face of 40-50% inflation.

Chun must certainly be worried about the possibility of militant labor protest against this policy. In the spring of 1980, before Chun Doo Hwan's military crackdown, there were hundreds of strikes and labor actions demanding livable wages and a democratic union structure. Those protesting workers have not disappeared, but instead have had another year for their anger to mount.

Chun appears to realize that labor unrest is one of the greatest threats to his rule and has had enacted a series of highly repressive labor laws. Workers already were banned from striking. Now national trade unions are no longer allowed to exist. Local unions with less than 300 members may not have full-time union staff.

Any worker who has a criminal record or who has committed previous "misdeeds" may not become a union member or leader. This latter regulation is an attempt to rid all unions of strong existing leadership. Workers may not undertake collective action in disputes with management in places other than where they are employed. Regulations also attempt to ban the work of the Urban Industrial Mission by making it illegal for "outside forces" to involve themselves in labor disputes.

These restrictive measures may not be enough to silence workers. On January 30, 1981, twenty-one workers from the Peace Market textile union took George Curtin, Director of the AFL-CIO-sponsored Asian American Free Labor Institute, hostage for several hours. They wanted international support for their union which the government had recently ordered to disband. Chun Doo Hwan may come to regret that day.

Although the protest was broken up by the police and the workers were arrested, the symbolic impact may be very great. For the past ten years the Peace Market has been at the forefront of the struggling labor movement in south Korea. Its actions have time and again foreshadowed labor events to come.

My Pledge

As the centre of the cosmos, I will fulfil our Father's will, (purpose of creation) and the responsibility given me for self-perfection. I will become a dutiful son/daughter and a child of goodness to attend our Father forever in the ideal world of creation by returning joy and glory to Him. This I pledge.

I will take upon myself completely the Will of God to give me the whole creation as my inheritance. He has given me His Word, His personality and His heart, and is restoring me who had died, making me one with Him and His true child. To do this, our Father persevered for six thousand years the sacrificial way of the cross. This I pledge.

As a true son/daughter, I will follow our Father's pattern, and charge bravely forward into the enemy camp, until I have judged them completely with the weapons with which He has been defeating the enemy Satan for me, throughout the course of history, by saving sweat for earth, tears for man, and blood for heaven, as a servant, but with a father's heart, in order to restore His children and the universe, lost to Satan. This I pledge.

The individual, family, society, nation, world and cosmos, who are willing to attend our Father, the source of peace, happiness, freedom, and all ideals, will fulfil the ideal world of one heart in one body by restoring their original nature. To do this I will become a true son/daughter, returning joy and satisfaction to our father, and as our Father's representative, I will transfer to the creation peace, happiness, freedom, and all ideals in the world of the heart. This I pledge.

I am proud of the one Sovereignty, proud of the one people, proud of the one land, proud of the one language and culture centred upon God, proud of becoming the child of the One True Parent, proud of the family who is to inherit one tradition, proud of being a labourer who is working to establish the one world of the heart.

I will fight with my life.
I will be responsible for accomplishing my duty and mission.
This I pledge and swear; this I pledge and swear;
this I pledge and swear.

The church members are forced to pledge as above.

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan"(10)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Mother Workers with Sucklings in Their Arms

(Continued from the No. 1,062 issue of The People's Korea)

"We began our work at 6:00 in the morning. At 6:00 o'clock, the bell of a factory rang and with the ringing of the bell, the life of our female workers started.

We got up and washed our faces. We hurried to the factory without sufficient time to dress ourselves. We worked until 6:00 o'clock in the evening. When there was a big order for yarn, we were forced to work until 8:00 or 9:00 in the evening.

The factory was damp and was stuffy, filled with steam from the kier. We couldn't even recognize the faces beside us. Waterdrops fell from the ceiling of the factory, and our heads and shoulders were dripping wet. In that state, we put our hands into boiling water and reeled silk off cocoons. It was not uncommon that I felt dizzy and fainted. "*(Pak Sun)*

"Many Korean females were employed at small factories. Their treatment was bad at such factories compared with big factories where Japanese girls were employed. The company kept us very busy." *(Choe Tu I, born at South Kyongsang Province, resident of Okaya, Nagano Prefecture)*

"We didn't eat sufficient food and worked in a damp place all day without sunshine. Female workers were all pale-faced." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

"*Shakai Seisaku Jiho*" (Social Policy Review) describes the condition of workers inside factories in those days as follows:

"The working hours of female workers were varied before the enforcement of the Factory Act. Working hours arc usually 16 or 18 hours a day and they are forced to work all night in the silk reeling season . . . . Factory girls begin to work immediately after they get up. After working for an hour they had breakfast . . . . An overseer, who is in charge of punishment, uses abusive language against them, saying that cocoons are boiled too much, when it takes a long time for us to take meals. Therefore, when the siren for breakfast sounds, they rush to the dining room—which is dirty and a dining room in name only—they vie with others to take meals as quickly as possible and rush back to the factory.

Factory girls are told to take meals hurridely. Then, they wash down rice with soup, without caring about their health and sanitation.

After meals, they return to the factory, where they hold cocoons in their mouths, while reeling for silk thread. Toxin fills their bodies.

Factory girls always soak their hands in boiling water in order to find out the end of silk thread, sitting over the kier filled with boiling water. This work continue for 13–14 hours. Those who visit factories in summer will be surprised at the sultriness of the factory inside and will turn their faces away from the pale-faced females pulling yarn while wiping perspiration . . . . Silk-reeling girls have little sun shine in a day working in damp factories. Therefore, they look sickly. In fact, 80% of them are sick. *("On the Problems of Female Workers" March 1922)*

Working hours were long and their working conditions were poor. Under such conditions, factory girls worked very hard. Korean mothers recollect those days when they worked hard, saying "I wonder how we could work so hard".

"When I thought that the work was hard and when I wanted to rest, or when I felt dizzy, I rushed into the toilet. Of course, we were not allowed to go to the toilet freely. Pretending that we had to go to the toilet as we couldn't bear, we went to the toilet stealthily. When we came back late a little bit, our overseer threw abusive words at us. Sometimes, an overseer pulled our hair, saying 'This hussy!' or beat us."

The toilet room was the only place where females could take a rest without reserve. Therefore, we would run into the toilet stealthily and took a rest, when we were exhausted or depressed . . . . We shed bitter tears of sorrow in the toilet . . . . If I am permitted to exaggerate, our pain and sorrows at the factory filled in the narrow space of the toilet and were washed away with tears." *(Ku Haeng Ja)*

Female workers got up at 5:00 o'clock in the morning and began to work immediately at a textile factory at Ashikaga.

"When work at the factory became busy, we had to get up at 4:00 o'clock in the morning and had to work until 11:00 o'clock at night. A long-working hours such as a 19-hour day was prohibited. Then, the company covered with black cloth the windows of the factory in order to prevent light from escaping from there and forced us to continue our work.

At the factory we tended 3 or 4 weaving machines. We were so busy that we felt our brains muddled. When the yarn on a machine was snapped and I was fastening yarn, yarn on the other machine would be snapped. At the time I felt so impatient that I was unable to move my hands smoothly. In the meantime yarn would be tangled and I was scolded by the overseer who used abusive words against me. I would shed tears.

Our work was hard in winter. A brazier was the only thing to warm ourselves with in the factory. Only two or three pieces of live charcoal were in the brazier. We worked trembling with cold all over. One day it was so cold and my hands were stiff. I couldn't move my hands when yarn was snapped. I stopped a machine and warmed my hands by my breath. A son of the factory owner came to me and beat me without a word. Then, he cried something. In those days I couldn't understand Japanese well. I didn't know what he said. He seemed to say, 'Why did you stop the machine? You stupid!' After that, I continued my work while trembling, however cold it was.

The brazier in the factory was for overseers or factory managers, not for workers.

We were in such a situation. Our hands were frost-bitten and swollen. They were chapped and blood-stained. Our chapped hands got frost-bitten and became swollen black . . . . At last my fingers became crooked. Now my hands are knotty and I cannot stretch my fingers." *(Kim Bok Tal)*

"We worked 12 hours a day from 5:00 in the morning till 5:00 in the evening in shifts day and night." *(Chon Kui Nam)*

"At the Yuasa textile mill we had to work for 12 hours a day from 6:00 in the morning till 6:00 in the evening in shifts day and night.

A system of daytime and night shift was employed. We alternated day shift and night shift every week." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

The working hours of female workers were 12 hours a day for both day and night work. But they had to work for 14–16 hours when they were not believed by others.

One woman (Chong) who came to Oita Prefecture in order to work at the Fujibo spinning mill at the age of 8 said:

"The machine was so big that my hands did not reach the machine. When yarn was snapped, I was at a loss what to do. Each time I did so, a Japanese female overseer beat me in anger. She sometimes pulled my hair and ears and used abusive language. But I just endured. I felt sad and rushed into the toilet, where I burst into tears. When I finished shedding tears, I could calm my mind . . . . How much I shed my tears. When it was rainy, yarn would be snapped often. We hated rainy days. We were unable to go to the toilet on such a day. If yarn was snapped when we were in the toilet room, things got worse. We were scolded and beaten. When we felt sad and shed tears, tears and dust stuck to our faces, which got dirty, and tears streaked down our dirty faces again. Several lines left trace behind . . . ." *(Chong Jae Jun)*

	Working hour			Break		
	Longest	Average	Shortest	Longest	Average	Shortest
Silk-reeling mill	14:00	13:00	11:00	1:00	1:00	1:00
Spinning mill	12:00	11:00	10:00	2:00	1:05	0:50
Silk-throwing mill	12:00	11:40	11:00	1:10	1:05	1:00
Textile mill	12:20	11:13	10:00	1:30	1:05	0:45

(Statistics surveyed by the social department of the former Ministry of Home Affairs in July 1923)

*The above-mentioned break included the lunch break. Thirty minutes of the lunch break and 15 minutes of breaks in the morning and in the afternoon were routine. Female workers of silk-reeling factories were worked for the longest hours of the females of other factories.

Korean Paintings "Samson Rocks"

By Li Hyok

Female workers had to do night work, too. In order to get the machines operated for 24 hours, managers forced workers to work for 24 hours.

Females who had done night work, said:

"Daytime work and night work were the same. There was little difference. At around 11:00 o'clock at night, we felt sleepy very much. So we became sleepy, some girls nodded in front of machines. At the time, overseers came and made us shake off our sleep by shaking us by our shoulders. "Overseers came once in five minutes. We slept for five minutes and were awakened by the overseers. When we repeatedly slept during the work, overseers beat us with sticks. Among the overseers there were some Koreans. As they were also overseers, they did the same things as Japanese overseers. They didn't treat us as their compatriots. If they had done so they would have been made workers again. I thought Korean overseers were more strict than Japanese.

Yarn was frequently snapped. I was scolded whenever my yarn was snapped. I felt sad and got angry at the time . . . . I tried to disperse my sorrow and anger by singing songs. I sang several Japanese songs . . . . Among them was the following song.

Sparrows of Nengu, Nengu!
With beans in their bags,
Weeping, they ran their machines.

We sang this song together." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

The word "Nengu" may mean "land tax in kind in Japanese." The melody of this song was sorrowful and we all felt sad.

Mrs. Chang said:

"We often sang songs at our factory. We contained our sorrows, anger and love for our parents, brothers and sisters. We sang the following song in Korean.

We fasten yarn at the factory.
We become white all over with ravelings
We spin yarn and become white
When we return to our dormitory,
Away from our parents' in this alien land
Our hearts ache when we think of our homeland

Singing songs of this kind, we solaced our hearts thinking of our native places and our parents."

It was through songs that Korean factory girls could express their feelings, while living an imbearable life in factories.

Among Korean female workers there were many who were married and had babies. Child care was a heavy burden on them.

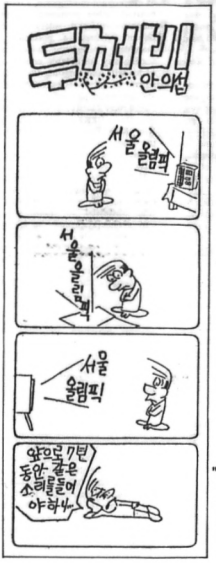
"I continued to work at a spinning mill to earn a living after getting married and having a baby. I went to the factory with my baby. I worked in the factory with my newly-born baby, who was placed under the care of a baby tender at the factory. My breasts were swollen while working and I felt pain. So I was unable to carry even cotton under my arm.

At lunch time I ran to my baby who was crying loudly because of hunger. I gave my swollen breasts to my baby. Therefore, my baby had loose bowels and always cried." *(Chon Kui Nam)*

In those days there were 20–30

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Cartoons of Seoul Olympic Games



THE HANGUK ILBŎ
OCT. 4, 1981

"Seoul Olympic Games"

"Seoul Olympic Games"

"Seoul Olympic Games"

"Will we hear the same phrase for 7 years in the future?"

Seoul was selected as a host city of the Olympic Games of 1988 at the Baden-Baden meeting by the International Olympic Committee. The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is planning to use the Games to get the international recognition. However, citizens of south Korea are very unhappy with a hosting of the Games. The south Korean junta and people are getting into debt and are eking out their living.

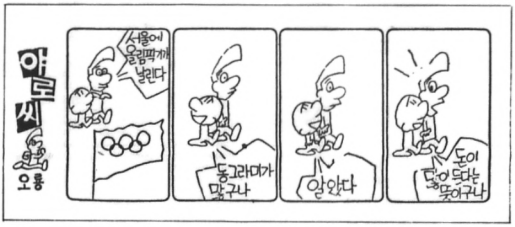
Introduced here are cartoons from the south Korean papers, which will show the feelings of the people there.

社會漫評

"The new medicine...."

(The signboard on the bed is read "The patient is Mr. industry" and a shot "Hosting Olympic Games")

THE HANGUK ILBO, OCT. 6, 1981



"The Olympic flag will flutter in Seoul."

"There are many rounds in the flag."

"I got it."

"They mean that much money will be spent."

THE CHOSON ILBO
OCT.3, 1981

(Continued from page 6)

Korean women who worked at the factory of Fujibo Oita with their babies.

"I also worked there with my newly-born baby. I felt pain as my breasts were swollen and was unable to endure. My baby was placed under the care of a baby tender at the factory. I gave my breasts to my baby at lunch time. My baby must have been hungry and always cried. We had recess at 10:00 in the morning and at 3:00 in the afternoon and the lunch break. I tried hard to have my baby have enough of my milk within the recess of 15 minutes. At the lunch break in particular, we spared our lunch time to give our breasts to our babies. At the time we changed diapers. Wet napkins had to be washed, and so the small washing place was always full of mothers eager to get their own places. The place was narrow and there were only a few cocks. They tried to occupy places near the cocks and the place was always noisy at lunch time.

The lunch break was about 30 minutes. After having lunch, they gave their breasts to their babies and washed diapers at the washing place. This was harder than their work at the factory .... We felt pain as our breasts were swollen as we would give our breasts our babies only at breaks. One day, I went to the machine in a flurry, the yarn was snapped, got entangled and wound around the machine. Then, I was called loudly ...." (*Son Mon Do*)

(To be continued)

THE TONG-A ILBO
OCT. 5, 1981

"Olympic, Olympic"

"The first-class nation"

"Rising price, tax ...."

"The third-class nation"

THE CHUNGANG ILBO
OCT. 10, 1981

"The state foreign debt amounts to 30 billion dollars"

"But it doesn't matter."

"By the way...."

" What shall we do about our debt?"

"We have to pay off our debt by borrowing money."

Joint Statement on Talks between Vice-President Kim Il & Mr. Choe Hong Hui

A joint statement on talks held between Kim Il, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Mr. Choe Hong Hui, former commander of a south Korean army corps, former Ambassador of south Korea to Malaysia, publisher of "Paedal Singo" in Canada and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, was released in Pyongyang on October 20.

The statement noted that Mr. Choe Hong Hui paid his second visit to the DPRK from September 28 to October 20.

Pointing out that talks were held between Vice-President Kim Il and Mr. Choe Hong Hui, the statement said:

At their talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, Comrade Kim Il and Mr. Choe Hong Hui taking note of the fact that an agreement was reached in their talks held in September last year on a series of problems of principle for putting an end to the division of the country and achieving its reunification and joint information released and confirming that the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable policy for national reunification, reached a complete unanimity of views on the following important problems arising in founding a confederal state:

1. The Chon Du Hwan military fascist rule must be liquidated and society be democratised in south Korea.

The fascist evil laws and repressive apparatuses must be abolished, democratic liberties and rights be ensured to all people and the freedom of the formation and activities of democratic political parties and organisations be guaranteed in south Korea.

Illegally arrested and jailed students and democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung must be acquitted and an immediate end be put to the suppression and persecution of south Korean patriots, overseas democratic figures and compatriots who are waging a righteous struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chon Du Hwan group opposing the reunification of the country and seeking its permanent split must immediately step down from power and the military fascist "regime" be replaced by a democratic government.

2. Tensions must be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea.

The United States must discontinue its arms buildup in south Korea, withdraw the illegally introduced nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and give up a new dangerous plan to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea. The United States must respond to the fair proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and promptly turn up at Korea-U.S. negotiation.

The south Korean rulers must immediately stop the reckless act in massively introducing military equipment and destructive weapons from foreign countries on the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and staging adventurous military exercises against the northern half of the DPRK to aggravate tensions and lead the situation to the brink of war.

3. The "two Koreas" policy of the United States and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be checked.

The United States must renounce the criminal "two Koreas" policy and refrain from obstructing reunification of Korea and withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date.

The United States must stop defending and "assisting" the present ruling group of south Korea seeking anti-communism, fascism, war and split and discontinue meddling in the affairs of the Koreans.

4. The traitor Chon Du Hwan's "proposal for mutual visits" must be strongly rejected.

The so-called "proposal for mutual visits" and "supplementary proposal" are a product of the conspiratorial tactics to prevent the influence of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, delude public opinion at home and abroad, prolong the military fascist rule and create "two Koreas."

Chon Du Hwan massacring fellow countrymen and going against democracy and reunification is not entitled to participate in a sacred reunification dialogue for discussing important matters of the nation.

5. To wage an all-nation patriotic movement for supporting and carrying into effect the proposal for founding a confederal state at home and abroad, broad contacts and dialogues must be held between personages of various circles in the north and the south and abroad.

In particular, we consider that the August 6 proposal of the political parties and organisations in the northern half of the DPRK on convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification to be represented by political parties, groupings and personages of various circles in the north and the south and abroad desirous of reunification is a most reasonable step for removing hurdles lying in the way of national reunification and promoting the cause of reunification at present.

The dialogue now being held between personages in the north and abroad will be helpful to the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification.

Bilateral and multilateral dialogues between different parties, groupings and personages of various circles in the north and the south and abroad should be more widely held to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification at an early date and discuss the proposal for the establishment of a confederal state and other questions related to reunification.

6. All the compatriots at home and abroad must firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in idea and ideology, social system and political view.

Mr. Choe's Remarks at Press Conference

Mr. Choe Hong Hui, publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, and his party staying in the DPRK, met home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on October 19.

Speaking first at the press conference, Mr. Choe said:

Last year I paid my first visit to the homeland several dozen years after I had left it and the emotion at that time could hardly be expressed in writing.

Giving his impressions of Korea, he said:

My homeland is a cultured country where no one worries about food, clothing and housing, everyone enjoys longevity in good health and no tax is paid.

The deeper I understand the situation here, the more advantages and gratifying aspects of this society I find. This is my frank confession.

The economic potential here simply surpasses my imagination.

While staying here I read a report about the decision to reclaim 300,000 hectares of new land, and construct the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Station in a few years in the homeland, and I am convinced that it will also be carried into practice without fail.

The strength of the unity of the whole nation is an unequalled strength, matchless strength without parallel in the world or in history. No big power can be a match to such country where the leader and the people are one in body and spirit and the will of the popular masses is unanimous.

My country abounds in things to be learned from and to benefit by. My homeland, the cradle of the great Juche idea which is the guiding compass of the contemporary world, my homeland which liberated itself from the colonial yoke and won sovereignty and independence by itself and today proudly ranks among the advanced nations of the world, is no doubt the paragon for the small nations, the developing countries of the world, I believe.

Noting that the DPRK owes President Kim Il Sung its amazing development and its high prestige in the world today, he stressed:

President Kim Il Sung is the greatest, most illustrious and peerless great man and giant among the great men known to history.

There are special things in the universe. But the man imposingly rising above all men, the lord of the creation, to cut a conspicuous figure, the man who enjoys reverence of whole mankind, the man who throws light on the destiny of whole mankind, the man whom we cannot but call "a great man who descended from heaven," this man, I think, is respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the leader of our nation and the spiritual support to the small nations of the world.

The President is a hero possessed of clairvoyant intelligence, a tenderhearted father possessed of great magnanimity and tolerance, and noblest virtues, a possessor of matchless intelligence and courage scaring any formidable enemy out of his wits and forgoing the violent nature to fall on its knees and bow, and immortal light of the universe.

It is very gratifying, he said, that in the DPRK sagacious Mr. Kim Jong Il has been elected as the leader who aids the President in his cause and carries it forward.

He went on:

The esteemed leader is a genius of thought and theory, a genius of leadership art, a master of leadership possessed of noble virtues and personalities and the greatest sage among the sages in history.

It is the greatest joy, glory and happiness for our nation to have the sagacious leader.

Underlying the miraculous development recorded by the homeland today is the wise guidance of the great President and the energetic guiding activities of the dear leader of versatile talents.

Referring to the question of national reunification, he said: The proposal for founding a confederal state personally worked out and set forth by the great President Kim Il Sung is a just great program of reunification.

There is no other way but to found a confederal state for a peaceful reunification of the country under the condition in which our nation has diametrically different systems in the north and the south, he said. And he fully supported the proposal for achieving reunification by founding a confederal state.

If the cause of national reunification is to be accomplished, the whole fellow countrymen must achieve a great unity and, to this end, the Chon Du Hwan clique, the group of traitors engaged in murder and repression, division and war, must be removed, he stressed.

The United States, he said, must not support the Chon Du Hwan group, the target of curse and resentment of our fellow countrymen, discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and promptly withdraw its troops along with nuclear weapons shipped into the south.

Rodong Sinmun on Victory In Greece

Pyongyang warmly hailed the result of the recent parliamentary elections in Greece by saying that "a victory of the working masses and democratic forces of Greece."

This was made in a signed article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) dated Oct. 22.

The article headlined "Historic Victory of Greek Democratic Forces" said that Panhellenic Socialist Movement won a landslide position forces, and as a result Papandreou, Chairman of the movement, assumed office as Prime Minister.

The article said:

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Panhellenic Socialist Movement upon its historic victory in the elections.

The result of the recent parliamentary elections in Greece was a victory of the working masses and democratic exploitation and oppression and for democratic freedom and peace.

The Panhellenic Socialist Movement put up as its election programme the nationalisation of key industrial branches of the country, the organisation of agricultural cooperatives, the reorganisation of the banking system, the restriction of import, the reshaping of the educational, health and tax systems and local and administrative systems, secession from NATO and the European Common Market, etc.

The election programme of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement reflected the desire and demand of the working masses of Greece and, therefore, enjoyed their sympathy.

The result of the recent elections clearly proved that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement enjoys the firm support of the broad democratic forces and working masses of Greece. It also reflected the trend of our time when the people's just cause of independence emerges victorious.

The Korean and Greek peoples are linked with each other by the bonds of friendship for their cause of independence emerges victorious.

Anti-Chon Demonstration

(Continued from page 1)

Sogwang University several days ago."

500 Anti-"Gov." Handbills Scattered at Ehwa Woman's Univ.

Meanwhile, according to the Oct. 30 announcement of the south Korean police authorities, a student of Seoul's Ehwa Woman's University was arrested on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration.

Informed sources in Seoul said that the arrested student had been distributing 500 anti-"government" handbills which called for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

The students of Ehwa Woman's Univ. are mostly daughters of wealthy and privilege families.

One foreign diplomatic observer here suggested the growing student unrest might had something to do with the recent military provocations along the DMZ against the north. He expressed surprise at the failure of Gen. Chon to keep student protest under control despite a host of legal measures.

U.S. State Dept. on Kwangju

(Continued from page 1)

time as a popular insurrection in Kwangju."

In a 60-page minute book obtained by The People's Korea recently, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary, describing the actions taken by the paratroopers, said that "There were excesses on the part of those forces (paratroopers). I think, unquestionably, those did generate some disaffection among the people in Kwangju and others, and those are matters which, if continued, would certainly be of concern."

This U.S. view is in striking contrast with the allegation that Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a dissident political leader now in jail, had masterminded the Kwangju uprising, forcing martial law troops to react in self-defence.

Kim's Election Prevented by Mil.

At the Aug. 28 hearings, Rep. Don Bonker from the State of Washington, said: "It was Kim Dae-jung who easily stood out as the most popular figure in the country. There seemed to be a growing consensus that if an election were held at any given moment, that it would be Kim Dae-jung who would prevail as a newly elected leader."

Describing the actions taken by the military led by Gen. Chon, the Congressman also said: "I think that is what has caused the military to be concerned and to inhibit the political process; anything that would prevent Kim Dae-jung's election."

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